

THE RICHARD CLEM ENGINE

by Jerry W. Decker

A few months back, we got a call from a friend who had heard of this incredible motor that was said to run itself and generate excess usable power. The details were unclear at the time, but our friend gathered more details and we met for lunch to discuss what he had found out.

As we understand it, inventor Richard Clem died of a heart attack soon after the deal was signed with the coal company. His workshop was raided by law enforcement officials and all his notes and drawings were removed.

The story as told by our unnamed friend:

A local man from Dallas developed a closed-system engine that was purported to generate 350 horsepower and run itself.

The engine weighed about 200 pounds and ran on cooking oil at temperatures of 300°F. It consisted of a cone mounted on a horizontal axis. The shaft which supported the cone was hollow and the cone had spiralling channels cut into it. These spiralling pathways wound around the cone, terminating at the cone base in the form of nozzles (rimjets).

When fluid was pumped into the hollow shaft at pressures ranging from 300 to 500 psi (pounds per square inch), it moved into the closed spiralling channels of the cone and exited from the nozzles. This action caused the cone to spin. As the velocity of the fluid increased, so did the rotational speed of the cone.

As the speed continued to increase, the fluid heated up, requiring a heat exchange and filtering process. At a certain velocity, the rotating cone became independent of the drive system and began to operate of itself. The engine ran at speeds of 1,800 to 2,300 rpm.

Immediately after the inventor had the heart attack and the papers were removed, the son of the inventor took the only working model of the machine to a farm near Dallas. There it was buried under 10 feet of concrete and has been running at that depth for several years.

In later conversations, our contact says the engine had been tested by Bendix

Corporation. The test involved attaching the engine to a dynamometer to measure the amount of horsepower generated by the engine in its self-running mode. It generated a consistent 350 hp for nine consecutive days, which astounded the engineers at Bendix. They concluded the only source of energy which could generate this much power in a closed system over an extended period must be of an atomic nature.

Construction of the engine was from off-the-shelf components, except for the hollow shaft and the custom cone with the enclosed spiral channels.

Richard Clem worked with heavy machinery for the city of Dallas and had noticed that certain kinds of high-pressure pumps continued to run for short periods after the power was removed. His curiosity into this phenomenon led to the development of the Clem Engine.

Vegetable-Oil Engine, 1972

The following is from a newspaper clipping that has no name or date.

"In 1972, Richard Clem announced the invention of a way to operate automobile engines on cooking oil. He's still making that claim today, even though his first prototype motor fell apart and he had been 'strung along' by at least 15 companies before he found financial backing.

"Clem, 48, a heavy-equipment operator for the city of Dallas and part-time inventor, says if the automobile industry adopts his invention, motorists could change the

eight gallons of vegetable oil only every 150,000 miles and never buy any gas.

"Clem said he uses vegetable oil because his motor runs at 300 degrees—a temperature where water has boiled away and conventional motor oil breaks down. Though he won't divulge many details of the engine, a 12-volt battery apparently is the only other source of power.

"When Clem finished his first vegetable-oil engine in 1972, he mapped a 600-mile test trip to El Paso for the first engine model he had financed through his earnings. But he only made it as far as Abilene before the 'shafts and everything bent in it'.

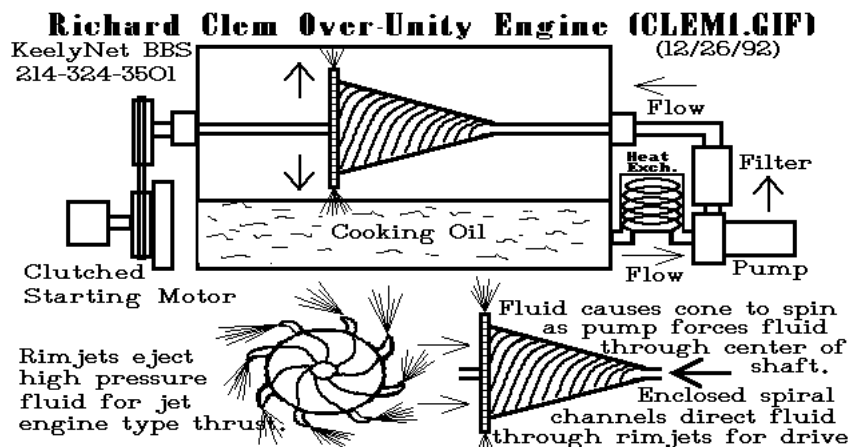
"He blamed the failure on poor construction, too small a shaft and the use of chains instead of gears. Undaunted, he decided to try again, but said, 'I needed money to build this thing better.'

"Neither the automobile industry nor the 15 other companies he wrote—some as far away as Taiwan—were interested in financing a prototype and then manufacturing it. Then last year, he said, a large coal company offered to back him. Clem refused to disclose the name of his benefactor, but did say the coal company had signed contracts to sell the engines to power companies for use in pulling turbines.

"Clem said he expects to finish work on the motor by the end of this year."

Update as at Nov-Dec 1992

The above article was reported as being



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generated from Flower Mound, Texas (northwest of Dallas and slightly beyond Carrollton). I called the only Clem listed in the book as of 20 Nov '92, and they knew of no other Clem in that area, nor did they know of any Richard Clem or his family.

Two separate visits to the patent section of the Dallas Library have not yielded any patents by a Richard Clem involving any type of engine. We are still pursuing for more details.

As of 26 Dec '92, I drew up a .GIF file, CLEM1.GIF, that is bundled with this file under the name CLEM2.ZIP (see diagram on previous page). It gives a better understanding of how the machine was constructed, at least as it was described to us.

For those who study such matters, one immediately sees the tie-ins with "boundary layer drag" principles as evinced in much of Tesla's work as well as Victor Schauburger's "impansion" and "implosion" discoveries.

We have noted something odd about spinning masses, in that at specific velocities strange things occur. The velocities at which phenomena occur are dependent on the resonant frequencies of the mass as an aggregate, exactly as Keely said.

The Clem system was said to be built with off-the-shelf components. The most complicated piece of the entire machine was the cone. And based on boundary layer drag, it would seem that the cone was unnecessary.

The question with the Clem device is:

Does the extended surface area of the cone add to the additional velocity of the cone, yielding greater pressures through centrifugal force, or would flat plates as in the Tesla turbine be sufficient to generate the same effect?

We continue to look for more information on this device, and appreciate your comments or supporting material.

Update as of May 1996

A company called Creative Sciences is selling plans (US\$60) for what they claim is a machine that generates 1500 hp and runs by itself. They call this a "CEACU" and claim it was released by a 70-year-old retired scientist.

The truth of the matter is it was designed and built by the late Richard Clem of Flower Mound, Texas, as documented by this paper.

The CEACU design does not require the cone, but instead uses a thick disc with nozzles on the outer edge. A hollow shaft feeds water into this disc at a high velocity.

As the water exits from the nozzles, the disc spins, giving an ever-higher velocity. A 3,200 psi air tank is used to get the disc spinning to 1,000 rpm when it is claimed to begin to run on its own. There are other ways to achieve this velocity beyond 3,200 psi, as you can well imagine.

The address for Creative Sciences is:
Creative Sciences Research
PO Box 8001
New Albany, IN 47150, USA

Latest Info on the Richard Clem Engine

This past week, a new contact from the Roundtable meetings went out with some of us for dessert after the meeting. We discussed a wide range of topics, and somehow Richard Clem was mentioned.

This fellow said he actually *knew* Clem, had met him personally a couple of times, and had some additional information about him which he would gladly contribute to the pool.

Clem had a daughter and son, whom our contact says meet often at a restaurant/bar in a suburb of Dallas. So we will be pursuing a contact with them, even though they were *very* spooked by the events leading up to and after their father's death, which might make some bridge-building necessary.

When the FBI comes in and takes all your father's papers and work, I think I'd be paranoid, too. Our contact said Clem often drove the test car up and down Central Expressway in Dallas, back when there was nothing but open fields in the 1970s.

In seeking details or verifications of what we already had collected, our contact said Clem worked for the city of Dallas and operated heavy equipment.

This we knew; however, he said Clem used asphalt-spraying equipment which used melted asphalt that was pumped through the machine.

Clem noticed *this machine* would continue to run for up to an hour even after the power was turned off!

The reason Clem never applied for a patent was because his design was basically the same as the asphalt sprayer, and so he felt he could not infringe on an existing patent.

That is the first key difference: it was a hot asphalt sprayer rather than a fire engine pump.

The second key difference from our original information was that the axis of the cone was *vertical*, with a horizontal spin plane. This had been suggested by many, but we presented the information as it was given. Now it makes even more sense, because the gravity gradient would be slightly greater and amplified by the expanding centrifugal rotation.

Clem's machine used Mazola cooking oil and ran at about +300°F. He also used a heat exchanger to keep it cool. So we have a temperature differential plus the centrifugal thrust.

(Source: Posted 5 July 1996 on KeelyNet, <http://www.keelynet.com>)



VACUUM ENERGY A BREAKTHROUGH?

by Andrei Samokhin

The model of a plasma generator which can convert physical-vacuum energy into electricity has been developed under Professor Alexander Chernetski at the Moscow Georgi Plekhanov Institute of the National Economy, Russia. Such generators could lay the groundwork for the future environmentally-benign power industry.

Classical physics cannot explain what happens when a plasma discharger placed in the Chernetski circuit is started: for no apparent reason the ammeter pointer shows triple strength-of-current increase and energy output is several times above input. The plant's efficiency is much more than unity.

No magic is intended. Additional energy outputs at specific plasma discharges are fixed in several independent expert reports by the Lenin All-Union Institute of Electrical Engineering. This effect has been checked by different methods.

Whence this mysterious energy?

Self-Generating Discharge

Prof. Chernetski, the author of the first-ever study paper on plasma-diagnostics equipment (he has been in this field for 40 years now) and 20 inventions, never knew what he was probing into specific unstable plasma states at strong-current discharges could have led to. In the early 1970s, he and fellow researcher Yuri Galkin worked on a basically new type of high-frequency plasma generator which, at high power, could do without unwieldy energy converters. In one test, they discovered input-output energy gap.

"I knew electron drift begins in plasma, and sought to deduce a combination of variables in which fluctuating plasma instability emerged in discharge," Chernetski says. "Gas discharge was meant to serve as a powerful stimulator of electromagnetic modes and, all of a sudden and in defiance of the law of conservation of energy, a strange energy imbalance was produced. Repeated experiments with different circuits proved energy output to be always greater than input."

The mysterious discharge stimulating additional energy extraction was called the "self-generating discharge" (SGD). Measurements showed that part of the discharge power went back into the network as if two series-connected electromotive forces were at work.

In a bid to try to explain the experimental data, the researchers actually tried to prove the impossible. One of their proofs was very "strong".

The one-megawatt substation of the Moscow Aviation Institute, where Chernetski and Galkin were staging an experiment with a powerful plasma unit, burned out.

When the discharge currents reached criticality, superstrong current was "born" in the generator and went back into the network, playing havoc with the safety devices calculated for short-circuit.

Later on, they read in books that earlier in the century the power plant of prominent Yugoslav electrical engineer Nikola Tesla caught fire under similar circumstances in the United States. Chernetski and Galkin were sure that Tesla was making such experiments but did not publish the results. They are also sure that vacuum energy can explain this mysterious effect.

A Vacuum-Powered Lamp

The researchers relied on the present-day quantum physics idea of "zero-point oscillations" in physical vacuum. Such oscillations signifying the birth and annihilation of virtual pairs—the particle and anti-particle, distinguished from the normal elementary particles by a negligibly short life—a mere 8.10^{-21} [sic] seconds [8×10^{-21}].

Emerging below the zero-energy level from 'nothing' and returning to 'nothing', virtual particles appear to defy the law of conservation of energy.

Quantum electrodynamics explains this paradox through the Heisenberg uncertainty principle. Under it, all the precise particle characteristics cannot be learnt simultaneously, and therefore one must not require from nature 'punctual' abidance by the law during such a short time as the life of virtual pairs.

The observer fails to notice anything, while every virtual pair is more than real, carrying an energy of more than

half-a-million electron-volts during its lifetime. The potential energy in the electric-bulb vacuum is enough to boil the Earth's oceans, as Americans John Wheeler and Richard Feynman have calculated.

Until recently, the vacuum energy idea was only a daring hypothesis bordering on science fiction. The lamp powered by vacuum in Chernetski's basement laboratory in the centre of Moscow made it a reality.

This is how he explains his miraculous experiment:

"The self-generating discharge emerges when the discharge current reaches a definite critical density, when the magnetic fields they create ensure magnetisation of plasma electrons and they begin to perform mostly cycloid movements.

"The interaction of currents with their magnetic fields forces the electrons to deviate to the cylinder-shaped discharge axis, and the electrical field emerges. It has proved to 'switch on' the physical vacuum: in this field the vacuum is polarised, and consequently the virtual pairs begin to move in a definite direction instead of chaotically. The virtual positrons accelerate plasma electrons, giving them part of their energy.

"The current in the circuit builds up and additional energy is discharged on the resistor switched into the discharge circuit. Clearly, only part of the tremendous vacuum energy is extracted.

"We've developed several circuit versions which can find application. In the



later experiment with an input power of 700 watts, that extracted by the generator loads resistance was three kilowatts, or nearly five times more.

"This is by far not the limit: with more powerful plants and the corresponding calculations, megawatts of free electricity can be produced from a minimal power source."

SGD Plasmatron Energy Applications

Yuri Galkin looks at the future of their discovery: "Its applications are wide-ranging; for example, engines based on the self-generating-discharge plasmatron. Until now, all attempts to use plasmatrons as engines failed, because strong electron and ion bombardments rapidly burnt out the electrodes.

"Self-generating discharge leaves them intact, and such engines can be used in aircraft, trains and autos. It would be logical to create a new environmentally-wise power industry. Portable hydros, wind-power plants and solar batteries boosted by self-generating discharge could become an enormous source of electricity. With time, they could edge out the costly and hazardous fuel-firing and hydraulic [hydro-electric?] facilities.

"Already now we can build a plant which would supply electricity for a township or factory. A vacuum power station comparable to giant facilities could be designed today. Our discovery can revolutionise cosmonautics."

Laboratory experiments have proved the possibility of using the kinetic effect of

self-generating discharge for accelerating bodies in space. Galkin has calculated the parameters of a self-generating-discharge plasmatron that could serve as the propulsion engine of the future, replacing the present unwieldy rocket engines. Powered by a minor 10-volt source, it could deliver power enough for the take-off of a large spaceship. Tapping the ambient space vacuum, it could fly eternally.

New Wave-Radiations Discovered

"We didn't think of only industrial applications," Chernetski recalls. "Self-generating discharge turned out to produce wave radiation which was hitherto unknown, but evidently existent at all times. Like sound waves, its waves have a longitudinal electric field component and a high penetrability through conductive mediums, including metals. It turned out that these single waves, 'awakening' the hidden vacuum energy, can alter substance structure.

"The experiment, staged at the Burdenko Institute of Neurosurgery in Moscow several years ago, showed that directional SGD radiation accelerated nuclear beta-decomposition by five-to-six per cent. This is only one example.

"We supposed that, like SGD-generator radiation, longitudinal electric-field component waves could also be produced by living beings—man, in particular.

"Comparative experiments were staged to prove the impact on men with extrasensory perception and of our device on different objects. In both cases, parallel impact on the high-stability quartz generator made

its frequency 'drift' by several orders of magnitude. The filament resistance of the incandescent lamp decreased considerably.

"Probably we are on the road to explaining such mysterious things as extrasensory perception, telekinesis and bioenergy."

A New Understanding of the Ether

The experimentally verified concept of Chernetski is claimed to be a theoretical breakthrough in the basic quantum-physics idea of the energy structure of the universe. It is generally recognised among physicists that all elementary particle interactions, and hence all existing phenomena, occur with the help of virtual-particle exchange. How does it come about?

"Full annihilation of virtual pairs cannot take place in the event of partial energy extraction in self-generating discharge, because a 'certain' virtual dipole must emerge: two separate charges with a common negative energy. This means that, together with energy extraction, vacuum structuring and ordering takes place.

"Actually, our concept is a return to the idea of the universal ether at an entirely new level," Chernetski adds. "We say that the ordered dipole vacuum, or ether, is an all-penetrating energy medium in which processes occur which are related to virtual dipoles and subject to the uncertainty principle of modern physics."

As Chernetski asks, if vacuum structuring is a constant process, isn't this an opportunity to state the law of conservation of entropy in the universe in opposition to the idea of its steadfast decrease?

What if this work helps to clear up the nature of gravitation, which is as dim now as it was in the times of Newton?

What this concept of the vacuum shows is the road to the long-awaited explanation of the grand unification theory.

"As an experimental physicist, I won't say our theory is 100 per cent correct," Chernetski declares. "It's much more an opportunity now to have indisputable experimental data to prove the opportunity of creating a basically new power industry."

Only a rapid switch to new energy can save human civilisation from ecological catastrophe. The research program must be developed immediately and a centre set up to coordinate cooperation between world scientists. Natural and unlimited vacuum energy is at our doorstep.

(Source: Posted on 21 December 1995 on KeelyNet, <http://www.keelynet.com>)

